The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 9,429—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

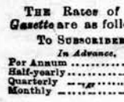
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)



THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

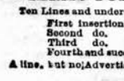
Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
ASSYRIA	1495,	260	A. Hay	13th Feb. 1879.
AGRA	1907	200	C. Heasman	13th March.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Steuart, on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where indocement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

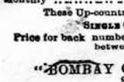
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,009 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally FAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



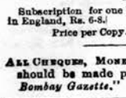
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,009 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. D. Duncan, on MONDAY, the 10th February 1879, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	230	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	Including Wines.
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	500	340	140	
Messina	450	340	140	
Naples	450	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	510	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

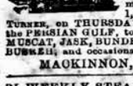
THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.

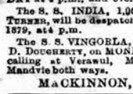


THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 15th February.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.



THE JINMAN LINE'S Steamship SCINDIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Samuel Wirdham, sailing about 15th February.

This well known Passenger Steamer was specially built for the Indian Trade and has commodious State Rooms, and every other convenience. Carries a Surgeon.

TARIFF.

First Class—To PORT SAID	Rs. 320
,, To NAPLES and GENOA	,, 460
,, To MARSEILLES	,, 420

Children under 3 years free of charge, and up twelve years, Half Fare.

Deck Passage without Food.
To Port Said Rs. 80. To den Rs. 30.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th Feb.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	17th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	460	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(s) MALWA	2935	450	P. S. Tomlin	14th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	2836	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th Feb. 1879.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	4th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. R. Barlow	18th March.

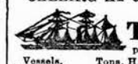
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2293	450	W. W. Pentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	24th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2293	450	W. W. Pentiman	23rd May.

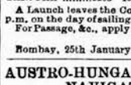
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STAEERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEBE, Captain ——, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 268	,, 143
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight & Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Oil, Floor, and Stair Carpet, Glass Inkstands, and Sundry Articles, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room in Meadow Street, No. 26, an invoice of oil, floor, and stair carpets of different sizes—15 by 12, 14½ by 12, 13½ by 12, 12 by 12, 12 by 11, 12 by 10½, 12 by 9 and 9 by 6, also an invoice of cut glass inkstands, paper weights, papermachie, writing desks, loose pieces of white mulls, glass, crockery and plated ware, children's boots of sizes, argand and kerosine lamps, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th February 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Eschenauer & Cie's St. Estephe per case of one doz. qts.			Rs. 12
Do.	do.	two doz. pts.	,, 14
Do.	Sauterne do.	one doz. qts.	,, 15
Do.	do.	two doz. pts.	,, 17
Do.	Cognac		,, 28

(F. SAUQUET & Co.

7, Church Gate Street.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts ..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 0 ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads ..... ,, 53 0 per hhd. ,,

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 12
Pints per 2 ,,	,, 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 43
CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine	
Quarts per dozen	Rs. 14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	,, 280
OR	
In Bottles per dozen	,, 23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

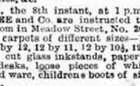
MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

	Per 1 Doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pints.
WHITE.		
Neszmelyer, 1868	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868.	,, 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	,, 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	,, 13	,, 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	,, 16	
Karlowitzer 1868	,, 16	
Erlauer, 1868	,, 16	,, 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	,, 19	,, 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1879.

NOTICE.



PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE AND THE FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1
Third ,, ... As. 8 | Fourth ,, ... As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8; commence precisely at 9.

ALSO ON VIEW FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.

FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MADAME STELLA, MISS NORDT,
AND THE LADIES OF THE COMPANY.

LONDON *VIA* HAVRE.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MARCH.

THE New Steamer SCOTLAND, 1,694 Tons, classed 100 A. 1 at LLOYD'S, built specially for the East India Trade.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

BOMBAY to HAVRE ..... Rs. 450
Do. LONDON ..... ,, 500

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th February 1879.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 10th, 11th, and 12th Instant, LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS will be played on the Rink from 6-30 to 9-30 a. m.

Members to choose their own partners and enter their names on the notice in the Pavilion before SATURDAY NIGHT. Entrance Fee, Re. 1 each.

The Winners to play against the Mofussil or any Visitors challenging the Gymkhana.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S GRAND STAND.
(ENTRANCE BY THE BYCULLA CLUB AND RACE COURSE ROAD).

WHERE the best view of the Race Course could be obtained from the START to the FINISH.

Tickets for the Grand Stand to be had at JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.'s, Girgaum, or at the Stand on the Race days.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 389 of 1878.

GOOLAMALLI SUCHOO, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, and ALLEEBHOY SUCHOO, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Muscat.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SYED MAHOMED bin AHMED, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Zanzibar.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit by the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, dated the 6th day of January 1879, it was ordered and decreed that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees one thousand three hundred and eighty-one and annas eleven for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment; and it was further ordered that the Bugalow Futtehool Khair and all her tackle and apparel were and are validly charged with the payment of the amount of the said decree and all necessary expenses which the Plaintiffs have already incurred or may incur in respect of the said Bugalow after the 24th day of July 1878; and it was further ordered that the said Bugalow and all her tackle and apparel should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, and that the proceeds of such sale or a competent part thereof should be paid to the Plaintiffs in satisfaction or part satisfaction of the said decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at Takeia Bunder, near Sawree, the abovementioned moveable property.

The sale will extend to the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendant in the said vessel.

The vessel to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of February 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 9 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO CAPTAINS, OFFICERS, SEAMEN, and others.—A SERVICE OF SONG in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association will (D. V.) be held on board the ship Knight Companion THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 6th inst., commencing at 7-30 p.m. All are invited.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a LADY residing at Byculla, LESSONS at PIANO by another Lady. Apply stating terms to SOPHIA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, Two COTTON PRESSES in good condition, and one FINISHER. Apply stating price, maker, and where to be seen, to F. P. B., *Gazette* office.

A Certificated Mechanical Engineer (First-class, London), lately arrived from England, wishes the charge of making or working engines, machinery, &c. Apply F. G., this Office.

A RESPECTABLE NATIVE NURSE is desirous of attending a Lady or taking charge of children on the voyage Home for a small remuneration. No return passage required. Reference given. Address R. R., Post Office, Byculla.

STOLEN, from a house at Middle Colaba, an Italian GREYHOUND. If returned, a liberal reward will be given, or for information leading to the discovery of the dog. Address C. H., care of this Office.

BOARD and LODGING in BYCULLA. Terms moderate. Address by letter P. O., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSE TO LET at MATHERAN, ROSE HILL, No. 106, belonging to Colonel J. A. FULLER, Apply to FORBES & Co.

VOLUNTEER CAMP, KHANDALLA.—Two OIL PAINTINGS taken from sketches at the Camp, by LOUIS FRANK, now on view at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 19 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

BREAKFAST CLARET, a good sound Wine imported by us from Bordeaux, per doz. Rs. 10. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Special Blend, unsurpassed as a Mild and Mellow Whisky, Rs. 23 per dozen.

FRESH SPRING BUTTER, AUSTRALIAN, in 2 lbs. and 4 lbs. Tins at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8 per tin, respectively. Apply to W. J. ESSAI'S Provision Stores.

FOR SALE, COOKING STOVE complete; also a quantity of Planks. Apply to P. VUCCINO and Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a superb young English MASTIFF, in good health, imported last October. Apply to Dr. READE, Amraoti, Berars.

FOR SALE, two Spars, 72—18½—19 and 76—19—19. To be seen on board the ship Essex. Apply to Captain BARRET, at Messrs. Cursetjee and Eduljee, Dubashes, Bell Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a richly toned HARMONIUM, with 14 stops, by SCHIEDMAYE and SON, almost new, made expressly for India, suitable for Church or Chapel use. Price Rupees 525. Apply to Messrs C. MARCKS & Co., Watch-Makers, &c., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as a conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case, ...cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 1¼ As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

A PERFECTLY comfortable, easy, and well-fitting Shirt is acknowledged by every Gentleman residing in the East to be a great luxury, and we guarantee to supply this to perfection. We pay great attention to this very important Department of our Establishment, every Shirt being cut and made up under our own personal supervision, and great care is taken that the work is of the best, every seam being well turned and strongly sewn, to resist the rough usage of the Indian Dhobie.

Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, either Homeward bound, or *en route* to up-country stations, can be supplied at any moment from 250 dozens of Ready-Made Shirts of different descriptions and all sizes, cut and made up by us on the premises, and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Fine strong Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs for wearing under uniform	6 for 23	8	The Oxford Cloth, or jute mixture, strongly recommended for M'fus-il wear	6 for 36	0
Best Longcloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, three fold linen, highly recommended for general wear	6 for 28	0	Best Wove Flannel wool, dyed and thoroughly shrunk, for soft, thoroughly absorbent and non-irritating	6 for 52	0
The above with Collars attached	6 for 31	0	Spun Silk, the very best, plain White and Fancy	6 for 52	0
Printed Cambric Collars on	6 for 21	8		6 for 70	0
Best French Cambric, perfectly fast colour	6 for 30	0			

Sleeping and Bungalow Lounge Suits.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Striped Cambric	the suit	6 8	Striped Cambric Pyjamas	per pair	3 0
Best French Cambric, an immense assortment of new patterns	the suit	7 8	Best French Cambric	,,	3 8
Oxford Cloth, genuine	the suit	10 0	Genuine Oxford Cloth	,,	5 0
Best Wove Flannel, well shrunk, yarn dyed and very soft, highly recommended for Bungalow lounge or early morning deck wear	the suit	18 0	Best Wove Flannel	,,	9 0
Silk and Wool, the best and most suitable for the above requirements, when a very light woollen material is required	the suit		Best Silk and Wool	,,	9 0
Spun Silk, the best quality	the suit	24 0	Spun Silk	,,	12 0
			Oxford Cloth Dressing Gowns	each	10 0
			Best Wove Flannel do.	,,	20 0
			Fancy Striped do. do.	,,	20 0
			Saxony Flannel, Cashmere pattern	,,	23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application with patterns.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,

(Aux Villes de France,)

BOMBAY.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & Cie. they have all the advantages of fashionable making and materials, perfect fit and reasonable prices, without all the difficulties of delayed communication with home dress-makers, who impose their own tastes and selections, and whose inexperience of India causes their dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in the greatest variety. Estimates, plates and descriptions on application.

This department, lately increased by important improvements, is constantly kept under a staff of four Dress-makers especially engaged from time to time from the first Paris and London houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

JUST RECEIVED,
FINEST MUSCATEL RAISINS,
in handsome boxes,
at, each, Cash Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do. 250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs, ... box of 100	2	0
Do. do. box of 250	4	8
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1879.

TREACHER & Co.'s
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,
With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
"Squeezers" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1	8	Re. 1	12
,,	doz. packs	17	0	19	0
,, ,, gilt edged	,, pack	1	12	2	0
,, ,,	doz. packs	20	0	22	0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5TH FEB. 1879.

THE state of general business here has shown no sign of improvement to-day; on the contrary, dulness, is if possible, more marked, scarcely a transaction of any kind having been reported. The failure is announced of Abdoolally Sumsoodeen, another metal merchant, and Import trade generally is depressed by the low state of credit in the bazaar, whilst operations in exports are circumscribed by the absence of supplies and the inflated prices ruling in consequence. It is very evident, however, that people are pursuing a much more conservative policy than formerly, and if this is only consistently adhered to the present dulness will serve to lay the basis of a much safer and steadier line of business during the remainder of the season. In previous years there was always a strong disposition shown to force business on almost any terms, and if this is put an end to the late crisis will not have been without its good effects.

Yesterday's London telegrams advised few noticeable alterations. Consols had declined from 96¼ to 96⅛, whilst French Rentes had advanced from 112½ to 113. Calcutta Linseed to arrive was 6d. and ex-Warehouse 9d. per quarter. Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse 6d. per quarter lower, Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Warehouse 3d. per quarter lower. The Manchester Piece Goods Market was quiet but steady at unchanged prices; Cotton in Liverpool unchanged both as regards tone and price.

The New York telegram of yesterday advises heavy receipts of Cotton at the American ports, and although ready Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 9½ cents., May shipment had receded from 10 cents. to 9·97 cents. per lb. The receipts to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	89,000	20,000	25,000
Four days' "	99,000	75,000	89,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,356,000	3,184,000	3,221,000

At the usual Weekly Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no change was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 50d. per oz., and there is no increase in the amount of bills offerings Sterling rates to-day have just been the turn firmer, the Banks having evinced less disposition to buy and more inclination to sell at yesterday's top quotations. The movement, however, is in all probability due more to the desire usually shown to restrict business on Council draft day than to any anticipations of allotments being made at comparatively high rates, the general opinion apparently being in favour of an average of about 1s. 7½d. per Rupee. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills, on demand	..1s. 7 5-16 to 11-32d.	per Rs.	
Do. 6 months' sight	..1s. 7 11-16d.	"	
Credits, 3 " "	..1s. 7 11-16d.	"	
Documents, 8 " "	..1s. 7¾d.	"	
France 3 " "	..2·07½d.	"	
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-5		

On Calcutta there is no change. Demand 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady with some little enquiry for small pieces, but no transactions of any amount have transpired. We quote: Fours, Rs. 94½ to ¾; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾.

SHARES.—There is no real business passing in the Market, and Bank, Land, and Press shares are all unchanged. In Mills we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Orientals and Rs. 25 in Hindustan, while Manockjee Petit are Rs. 20 per share higher.

The COTTON MARKET has shown great dulness to-day owing to the large receipts advised at the American ports yesterday, and even at a decline of Rs. 2 per candy buyers are not disposed to operate. Nor is it to be wondered at with prices something like ¼d. per lb. above Liverpool arrival quotations, and it is only to be hoped that the same line of policy will be adopted until our market is brought to a parity with Liverpool. Current quotations are:—

Good Hinguphaut	ready	Rs. 206	per Candy.
" G. Broach	(March)	203	"
" Omra	(ready)	190	"
" do.	(March)	186	"
F. G. F. "	ready or	181	"
G. F. "	"	176	"

SEEDS are unchanged Linseed, Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-5; Rapeseed, Rs. 6-12 per cwt.; Gingelly, Rs. 38 to Rs. 4¼ per candy.

IN FREIGHTS the only business doing has been the fixing of the Bengal (s. s.) to arrive for March loading, Genoa and Marseilles, at 32s. 6d. per ton, payable here at 2s. exchange. Other rates are all unchanged. Liverpool by steam 20s. to 25s., by sail 22s. 6d. to 30s.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable change. The offtake both from first hands and the bazaar is on a very limited scale, and prices are only barely supported.

In COALS there is nothing doing to arrive, and rates are quite nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	703 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,523	£20 £12-10		6 do	108

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	"	£20	21 8 0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	"	£20	13 15 0	do	36
Ditto	"	£20	6 5 7 8	do	72
Ditto	"	£20	21 13 1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	"	5,000	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares. ...	"	£18	19 6 5 15	do	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700			50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25	p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.s.	925
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55	p.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2	p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	750
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	65
Broach Mills	1,500	125	all	10	p.s*	4
Dhalsba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25	p.s.	55
Dooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30	p.s*	750
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30	p. s.	525
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	420
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	..	..	385
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40	p.s*	15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50	p.s*	775
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30	p.s.	750
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	600	..	..	600
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	625
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	775
K. Muccunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50	p.s*	550
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all		Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,153
Manchester S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50		..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	90
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,030
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30	p.s*	925
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..		..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30	p.	650
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all		..	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		..	30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	12
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25	p.s*	565
Princess Wales Spinning	600	1,000	all		..	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25	p.s.	725
Soondurdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75	p.s.	500
Do. do. 4 Shares	500	1,000	250	125	p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20	p.s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25	p.s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15	p.s*
Freze Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4	p.s.
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30	p.s.
PortJanning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	15	p.s.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	25,500	150	p.s.	850
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	900
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18	p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	12	p.s.	540
Bellary	170	1,000	all	25	..	500
Berar Company (New)..	155	400	all	60	p.s	400
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14	do	80
Kronah Cotton Co	400	250	all	10	do	65
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,250	all	40	do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	300	all	15	do	125
East India Press Co..	351	1,000	all	100	do	750
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	1,250	50	do	950
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	75	p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	30	do	165
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	800
Soinda Press Co.....	400	850	750	60	do	300
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	125	do	1,000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.ct	550
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25	p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250	p. s.	5,000
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½	p. ct	68
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all			300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld	500	500	300	36	p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75	p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	..	..	100
Thacker and Co....	1,950	500	all	62½	p.s.	85
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all		p. ct	190

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 4th February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·970
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	74·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	70·5
General Direction of Wind.....	ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	215

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. AMANDA, 809 tons, Captain B. Borges, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE BARQUE DINAPORE, 1,047 tons, Captain P. Hausen, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s.s. DANISH MONARCH, 866 tons, Captain B. T. Cotor, sailed yesterday for Cochin, in ballast.

THE BRIG OLINDA, 202 tons, Captain J. A. Castelli, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S.S. DAGNAR, 140 tons, Captain J. Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Janjeera.

THE BARQUE HERMOINE, 402 tons, Captain S. Milner, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Singapore, 25th December, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ANNOT LYLE, 1,287 tons, Captain J. English, arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Greenock, 23rd Sept, with a cargo of 1 509 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hoig and two children, Captain Stewart, Mr. Brown, and 72 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. SURAT, 1,954 tons, Captain W. Breeze, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo:—358 packages piece goods, 71 bales twist, 41 packages gum, 33 packages papers, 1 package brass, 50 packages flour, 1 package silver coins, 2 cases corals, 2 packages specie, 48 cases false pearls and packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Surat (s)	Breeze	Suez, Jan 24.
	Annot Lyle	English	Greenock, Sept 23.
	Hermoine	Milner	Singapore, Dec 25.
5	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, Jan 10.
	I. G. Dagmar (s)	Brebner	Janjeera.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	A. L. Palmer	Atkinson	Akyab.
	Hydal Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool.
	Danish Monarch (s)	Cotor	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Amanda, Borges, to Galle.
Barque Dinapore, Hausen, to Rangoon.
Brig Olinda, Castello, to Mozambique.

The steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
31 Malda (s) ..... Lark ..... Bombay, Jan 8.
Eclipse ..... Humphreys .. Wiscasset, Sept 7.
Adela ..... Mathurei ..... London, Apr 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31.—Steamer Clan Fraser. Barque Rohilla.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Malda.—Barque Essex of London.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
2 Pemba (s) ..... Bombay and S P.
Chinsura (s) ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
1 Asia (s) ..... Rangoon and N P.
Ethiopia (s) ..... Bombay and S P.
2 Copenhagen ..... Akyab.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chinsura, from Rangoon, to-day:—From Coconada—Lieut L. Langley, and 1 servant.
Per s s Pemba. from Bombay, to-day:—From Tellicherry—Mr W Woodman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—20 cases brandy, The Bombay Club.
City of Baltimore s—519 bars and 779 bundles iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Clan Fraser s—20 cases sewing thread, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.

Hindostan s—10 cases brandy, Goo Gahagan.
Japanese s—2 cases orange bitters, 2 cases gin, and 2 cases old tom, F Fisher and Co.
Mirzapore s—8 casks iron wire, Hassumally Lalmeya.
Branksome Hall s—1 case cotton thread, and 1 case cotton caps, The Agra Bank.
Benarty—4 cases umbrellas, Ebram Hajee Ahmed.
Wanlock—40 bundles iron buckets, Hassumally Cassumjee.
Zante s—50 cases brandy, The C. Bank of I A and China.

FROM GENOA.

Assyria s—50 cases brandy, W Watson and Co; 2 cases imitation gold thread and 200 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European s—975 cwts bones, Hajee Hassam; 26 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund; 30 bales wool, Khemchund Churchaldas; 22 bales wool, Monjee Waljee; 25 bales wool, Candass Dhurumdass.
Rydall Hall s—34 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 24 bales wool, Cursondass Madhowjee
Trentham Hall s—10 bales skins, Vana Ana Syed Mohidin and Co.
Bellona s—125 bales cotton, waste, Thackersey Jewraj; 300 cwts bones, Kazubally Allyraza
Evesham Abbey—400 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR LONDON.

Salado—16 bales hides, Salaymahamed Gulamhoosein; 450 cwts coir and 182 cwts coir yarn and 132 cwts coir rope, Hajee Tyeb Allana; 12 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoolsmd Co.
Oribe—24 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey; 146½ cwts B horns, Salaymahamed Gulamhoosein.
Scotland s—72 cwts gum, Allimahamed Hossein; 10 bales skins, Laldin Fraidin; 65 cwts coolfs, Allimahamed Hassum; 21 cwts cardamums, Govindjee Mahadevjee.
Mongolia s—168 cwts ginger, Runchore Purshotum; 25 cwts fishmaws, Joosub Abdoola; 17 cwts Eshmawa, 126 cwts cibbanum and 27 cwts M of F shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassoon; 56½ cwts M of P shells, David Sassoon and Co; 330 cwts coffee, Kilmjee Luckmeedass and Co; 35 cwts gunjo, Rehmoobhoy Mahamed; 146 cwts sandalwood, John Campbell and Co; 9 bales skins, Finlay, Muir and Co; 4 cwts fishmaws, Mahamed Nuthoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 208 packages coffee, Peirce, Leslie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Busheer s—200 bales cotton, Rahimtoolabhoy Khyraz.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 6.

For hearing and disposal.

Act X of 1866—Rimington H and C—In the matter of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company—Craigie L and O—for liquidators—Madhowjee Dhurumsey and others—Petitioners—Jefferson and P—for Shareholders.

For investigation under Sec. 4/8 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Gulamhoosein Rogay vs The Bank of Bombay.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

357-78—In person—(a pauper) Luxmibai alias Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxmonjee and another—Venayekrao H—Part heard.

322-78—Tyabjee and S—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Hajee Adomjee Peerbhoy and another—M H Khan.

447-78—Ralli Brothers—Doosa Mooljee and another vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.

505-78—Chalk and W—S L Wood vs The Manchester and Bombay Press Company—Smith and F.

576-78—Janardhan—Munchabai vs Ghati Tukaram Withojee—A F Turner.

585-76—Rimington H and C—Arut Kirpall vs C A Turner

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL].

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

318-78—Balkrishna and B—(a pauper) Dhakli and others vs Hakma Lala and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R Y Hearn—Part heard.

138-78—In person—(a pauper) Gungabai vs Khimjee Jairam—Smith and F—Part heard.

704-77—Shaupijee and T—Walbai vs Hurbam Nursey and others—Lynch and T.

754-77—Lynch and T—Chomsikara Killoti Koonjee, &c.

Memon Ebrahim Cummovanee—Craigie, L and O.

473-78—In person—Ramerustna Kessowjee and others vs Herobs Govindjee and others—Craigie L and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Campbell, Major, R E, from furlough, from England.
Constable, Lieut, 13th Hussars, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Abdy, Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to England.
Jervis, Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Hales, Major, Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Hinds, Surg Major, on duty, to Baroda.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 1.)

Mr A U Fanshawe, C S, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, with effect from the 23rd instant.

Mr Fanshawe will continue to perform the duties of Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Mr R H Finch, C S, Officiating Assistant Comissioner, will revert to Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

Inspector W Bagley, who reported his return from famine duty in the Madras Presidency, has been granted three months' sick leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 27.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

53rd Foot, Lieut Marling to be Adjutant, vice Stokes, promoted.

Lieut Col Grogan, 14th (P W O) Regiment, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of colonel, to be colonel by brevet.

11th N I, Lieut Williamson, 18th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Veterinary Surgeon W A Crow is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Meean Meer, for duty with the R A at that station.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon A E Clarke, R H A, is appointed to do duty with the Kooruin Field Force.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut Colonel and Brevet Colonel Mercer, R A, to remain at Calcutta, from the 15th January until his retirement from the service, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot—Lieut (Local Captain) Mott, to England, in anticipation of his being appointed to the staff of Major General Radcliffe, C B, commanding Eastern district.

40th Foot—Lieut Greenaway, to England, to appear before a medical board.

43rd Foot—Lieut Plowden, to England, to appear before a medical board.

101th Foot—Captain Hicks, to England, to appear before a medical board.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Major Ross, to Bareilly and Naini Tal, for six months on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 29.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment.

4th N I—Lieut DesVoeux, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant:—

Deputy Surgeon General F F Allen, C B, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Umballa circle of medical superintendence, and will join on return from field service.

Major M P Moriarty, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to the charge of the treasure chest Koorum Column. This cancels G O C C dated 18th Jan, appointing Lieut Waterfield, R H A., to this duty.

Captain Reed, 12th Foot, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry 5th Circle, having attended a course of garrison instruction, his period of staff service is extended to the 24th April 1879.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

THE Secretary of State has sent out orders to the Government of India to have the earthworks and masonry of the railway between Ahmedabad and Pahlunpur built on the broad gauge. Our readers are aware that the State Railway Department have lately commenced putting down the narrow gauge on this section of the Western Rajputana line. In beginning this work they acted without the sanction of the Secretary of State, whom the Indian papers relating to the proposed reversal of last year's decision in favour of the broad gauge have only lately reached. The excuse offered by the State Railway Department is, no doubt, that the work is emergent,—a discovery they have been a long time in making,—and that all the broad gauge rails available in this country are required for lines to the North-West Frontier. Laying down the narrow gauge is only a further waste of public money; but it is at least a satisfaction to know that the triumph of the narrow gaugers is merely temporary, and that Lord Cranbrook and the Council of India are now sensible of the advantages of having a uniform gauge for the main lines of the Indian railway system.

LORD CRANBROOK has given a very politic reply to the impatient Lancashire manufacturers who waited upon him to demand the redemption of Lord Salisbury's promise that the first Indian surplus should be devoted to the further limitation or reduction of the import duties on Indian piece goods. The deputation contended that, according to the accounts laid before Parliament, there exists at present an available surplus of £1,500,000; and that this sum ought to be given to them instead of being spent on the Afghan War, which will, it is expected, absorb two-thirds of the whole amount, or carried on into next year's accounts. There can be no doubt Lord Salisbury, in his hasty and arrogant fashion, committed himself to pledges which have given the English manufacturers well-defined and substantial claims to have their case for a remission of the import duties considered before any others, no matter of what kind, are taken into consideration. The late Secretary of State emphatically declared that the total abolition of the cotton duties should be the first work taken in hand by the Indian Government whenever it had any money to spare. It is true that he guarded himself to some extent by laying down the proviso that no fresh taxation should be imposed in India to supply the Government with the means of effecting this remission; but, having regard to the fast-and-loose code of morality in such matters observed by Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues and admirers, we can hardly doubt that the special Famine Insurance Fund, to provide which the Licence and other taxes have been imposed during the present year, would have been devoted to the relief of the Lancashire cotton industry if the Afghan War had not eaten it up. In present circumstances, the estimates of the cost of the war are so purely conjectural that it may be doubted if, after meeting them, any portion of this year's surplus will be left; and no prudent Government could be expected to leave itself absolutely without a margin of even half a million at the close of the financial year, when it is extremely probable that the expenditure for the coming year, 1879-80, will be so heavy as to require the State to make extraordinary calls on the taxpayers. The members of the deputation to Lord Cranbrook seem, however, to be so completely indifferent to every interest but their own, that they even complain of the diversion of the surplus towards defraying the expenses of the Afghan War. Our London correspondent, in the special telegram he sent us on the subject, informs us that the deputation spoke of this application of the Famine Insurance Fund as if it were a shameful misappropriation of their money. Lord Cranbrook must have been staggered by this new view of his duty to India; but, not wishing of course to offend Manchester, he did not attempt to repudiate it. He might, however, have asked the deputation if they were willing to vote for making England pay the cost of the Afghan War, in order that India might have a real surplus available for the reduction of taxation. But he seems to have been content to urge that, in point of fact, there is at present no surplus. He added some words of advice which must have fallen on deaf ears, about the insignificant effect of the duties in restricting trade. Since the coarser goods and yarns were struck out of the Customs' tariff, the old grievance that the duties were protective has ceased to have any substantial foundation. Of course, however, they still increase the prices, and perhaps diminish to a slight extent the sale, of those finer goods and yarns which are imported from England, even although these are not exposed to the direct competition of the Indian cotton manufactures. But Lord Cranbrook is quite right in saying that a loss by exchange, which sometimes amounts to as much as 20, and is seldom less than 15, per cent. must have a much more serious effect in checking the import trade in English cloth and yarn than a duty of 5 per cent. Another matter which the Secretary of State did not refer to, but which is quite well understood by all mercantile men in this country, is that neither the import duty nor a low rate of exchange would do any appreciable injury to the trade if the state of the country were sufficiently prosperous to render it possible for the people to make their usual purchases. But, with late and in many parts of India bad crops, the commercial prospects of this year, 1879, in which it was supposed we should at last see the end of all our troubles, are already overshadowed; and there is no demand for piece goods, not because exchange and import duties have raised prices above their proper level, but because food is so dear that the people have no money to buy clothes with. If the Lancashire manufacturers wish trade in this country to revive, let them take a piece of advice which, if coarsely expressed, is that of a sincere well-wisher, and, instead of exhausting the Indian exchequer and forcing the Government to lay fresh financial burdens on the country, give the Indian consumer, who is still haunted by the dread of another Famine, time to fill his belly; and, when he has done this, he may afterwards perhaps be able to get the money wherewith to buy clothing for his back.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Enclosures during the Meeting:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Voluntary subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage Enclosure for the season.
Voluntary subscribers of sums between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 will be charged as under.

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 20	Season.
Ring and Paddock	" 10	
Carriage Enclosure	" 10	Daily.
Ring and Paddock	" 3	

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Carriage Enclosure	Rs. 40	
Ring and Paddock	" 20	Season.
Carriage Enclosure	" 15	
Ring and Paddock	" 6	Daily.

No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.
Tickets not transferable. Early application should be made for places in the Carriage Enclosure. Names will be registered as received.
The Races will be held on the old Race Course at Dyculla.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Bombay, 29th January 1879. Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE WHICH IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—January 14th, the Rev. J. D. Gilbert, M. A., of Chedgrave Manor House, Norfolk, England.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GREENWOOD—February 3rd, at 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, the wife of James Greenwood, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—January 26th, at Raipore, near Roopur, the wife of J. W. E. Angelo, 12th R. I. G. Regiment N. I., of a daughter, prematurely—English papers please copy.
KING—February 2nd, at the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of William King, Geological Survey of India, of a son.
WAKEFIELD—January 30th, at Ludhiana, the wife of G. E. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHAND—January 28th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Bishun Chand, of Purnea.
SMITH—January 29th, at Banjetty, Berhampore, suddenly, T. T. Smith, aged 43.
WOUTERSZ—February 1st, at Salem, Mrs. Ann Catherine Louisa Wouterse, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Middleton, aged 29 years and 9 months.

THE late block in the Suez Canal, lasting two whole days, will irritate the shareholders quite as much as the public, and perhaps bring about some project for the improvement of the Canal. A money loss of several thousand pounds per diem is a very cogent argument when applied to the pockets of directors and proprietors of stock, and such loss the Suez Canal shareholders have to suffer every time an unhandy or an unskilfully handled vessel blocks their thoroughfare. It is quite true that the Canal management is alive to its interests so far as precautions and care in navigation go, but the best management will not prevent accidents from sometimes occurring on a crowded line, and in this fatality the Suez Canal resembles the London and North-Western, or one of the busiest lines of English railways. It is evident that the only remedy for blocks of the kind which occur in the Suez Canal is to widen the Canal so much as to admit of the passage of two vessels abreast in any part of it. At present ships can only pass at certain stations or sidings, and it follows that if a vessel gets aground in the narrow part of the Canal no ship can pass until she is off again. And this may mean a money loss of from £500 to £1,000 for the shareholders, to say nothing of the inconvenience to the public.

The Suez Canal is a joint stock property unique of its kind. Great States and Princes are among its proprietors, and the Canal has a political and commercial *prestige* which no property of the sort has ever enjoyed before. It might be called the Canal of the Nations, the Grand International, or by some similar sonorous title, so largely political is its reputation, but for all this it may be designated as a great property which is—starved. If the original French shareholders were still in full possession of the Canal and as keenly anxious about every *sou* invested in the hazardous speculation as ever, the Canal could not be less developed than it is, and we count this conservatism as particularly a reproach to the nation which owns several millions' sterling worth of the shares, and which calls the Canal the direct road to an Eastern Empire. The expense of doubling the width of the Canal would, of course, be considerable, though nothing like the original cost of construction. The work has been mooted more than once, but the shareholders are apparently content with their property unimproved, and as it is. Perhaps a lively recollection of the Canal's early monetary difficulties renders them averse to further speculation in it, perhaps the threatened Overland Railway to India paralyses all their energies. Whatever the influence, for the world the fact remains that the Suez Canal is an unimproved property, and is likely to remain so unless the nations interested in its traffic bestir themselves in the matter.

There can be little doubt that the Canal will be widened and deepened sooner or later, and the pity is that it is not *sooner*. For the long sea route round the Cape is quite out of date, and the Euphrates Valley, or any other overland railway, can never compete with the Canal and with sea carriage, unless the British and Indian Governments guarantee the line to an extent which is highly improbable. Were the railway made, all heavy freight would still pass through the Canal as the cheapest route, and the main stream of passengers also. And how both passengers and freight are increasing, the annual returns of the Canal clearly show. Every year there are new lines of steamers started, and new ships passing through to countries in the further East, which may be likewise called new, and every day the demand upon the resources of the Canal grows greater, as the colonies—India, China, and Japan—try to enrich themselves in the markets of Europe. The trade which will probably pass through the Suez Canal ten years hence can never go over a "single line," and it may be taken for granted that the management will have doubled its waterway by that time as an absolute necessity. What we complain of is, that the present management, well knowing this, are staving off what they call the "evil day" as long as possible, and to the inconvenience of the public who look for a better waterway by this time from the proprietors than a ditch, which, however productive of dividends, is quite a contemptible link of two such bustling busy seas as the Red Sea and Mediterranean. It is high time that the international character of the Canal should be formally established and upon such a basis as would best promote its extension for the benefit of all nations. It is often said that, if Great Britain enjoyed the sole possession of the Canal, that waterway would soon be something very different from

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

PACIFIC ATTITUDE OF THE BARATUKKA KHEYLS.

CALCUTTA, FEB 5.

The Baratukka Kheyls Jirga have made terms with the Political Officer attached to General Maude's force, and show every desire to maintain friendly relations. General Maude therefore returned from the Bazar Valley without molestation. Mr. Macnabb is returning to Ali Musjid.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

KHELAT-I-GHILZAI, JAN. 27.

This morning the tops of the adjacent hills are covered with snow, and signs are evident that wintry weather is approaching. The country towards Ghazni is probably now almost impassable, so that a further advance in that direction before spring is unlikely. Still no orders from India have been received.

Energetic measures to collect supplies and prepare the fort to receive troops continue. A convoy left Kandahar on the 24th.

If snow falls, the valley camels will probably be sent back to a milder climate.

The Ghilzais are quiet, and the health and spirits of the troops continue good. Reconnoitring of the adjacent valleys is proceeding.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE IN SIND.

SUKKUR, FEB 5.

H. E. the Governor arrived here to-day from Kurrachee. His stay here is uncertain. He holds conferences to-day with General Phayre, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Commissary General, Bengal.

Supplies at the front are reported to be abundant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

A deputation representing all classes of Lancashire waited to-day upon Lord Cranbrook (the Secretary of State for India) to ask for the repeal of the Indian import duty.

His Lordship, addressing the deputation, said that it was intended to repeal the import duty gradually, until it was completely abolished. Last year's remission was simply a stepping stone to this result, made in the interests of Lancashire, which should be first consulted as soon as there was a surplus available from the Indian revenues.

MOVEMENTS OF INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

The following Indian troopships have passed through the Suez Canal: Euphrates—homeward bound; Crocodile—outward bound.

Consols closed at 96⅛, being a fall of ⅛ upon previous quotations.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 4.

M. Waddington has formed the following Ministry:—

M. Léon Say, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance.

M. Waddington (President), Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. [illegible] Marcere, Minister of Interior.

M. [illegible]oyer, Minister of Justice.

Admiral Jauréguiberry, Minister of Marine and Colonies.

(Unappointed), Minister of Police.

M. C. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works.

M. E. de Marcère (*ad interim*), Minister of Public Worship.

General Gresley, Minister of War.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Hall Line Steamer Speke Hall, from Liverpool for Bombay, left Suez on the 4th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1⅛
8½ lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7/32
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do.	80
Bar Silver	50d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113
Arrival.—Salisbury.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, FEB. 5, 6.53 A.M.

Mail Steamer Assam from Bombay arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ONLONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7 5-16 to 11-32d. per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 7 11-16d. "
Credits,	3	" "	1s. 7 11-16d. "
Documents,	3	" "	1s. 7¾d. "
France	3	" "	2-07¼d. "
Sovereigns each			Rs. 12-5

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta informs us that General Maude's force has returned from the Bazar Valley. The object of the expedition is officially considered to have been fully accomplished, the tribes having submitted till the expedition had left the valley. We learn also that some *émeute* in Seistan against the Persians is apparently occurring.

MR. F. MATHEW leaves Bombay for Calcutta this week, to represent the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Railway Conference. The G. I. P. Railway will, we understand, be represented by Mr. Conder.

BOMBAY is a favourite port of call just now for foreign men-of-war. The German corvette Louise is expected to arrive here in the course of the next few days.

WITHIN the past few days the Bank of Bombay has filed in the High Court half a dozen suits against Kessowjee Naik to recover an aggregate sum of four lakhs of rupees due on accepted redrafts payable three or six months after date. Three of the plaints were accepted by Mr. Justice Green on Friday last, and three others by Mr. Justice Bayley on Monday last.

YESTERDAY, on the application of counsel for the official liquidators of the four spinning and weaving companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, adjudged Nursey Kessowjee to have committed an act of insolvency within the meaning of section 9 of the Act, and ordered him to file his schedule within thirty days. On the 10th January last he filed his petition in the Court, but had not yet filed his schedule. The petition was liable to be dismissed for default in filing the schedule; and if some of the creditors who held decrees against him got it dismissed, as they were most likely to do, the assets now in the hands of the Official Assignee would be returned to Nursey without his creditors having any voice in the matter, which they would have in case he was adjudicated an insolvent on the petition of his creditors.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following indignant letter from Nasik:—"There is in the city of Nasik a native banker who is worth lakhs and has an income of Rs. 50,000 a year. His eldest son conducts the business and is one of the foremost men in the city. This man who has lands and houses and troops of servants at his command was led through the streets of Nasik to-day manacled like a felon and in the custody of the Police. To the astonished people who inquire, the answer is given that he is charged with having stolen eight annas worth of plantains, and that the Magistrate, Mr. Baines, has refused bail. If further inquiry is made the people hear that the complainant is a small sharer in a village of which the banker owns the greater part, and that there is a dispute between the parties about some timber to which both lay claim. Here, therefore, is an instance of the tyranny to which the people are exposed by mofussil magistrates of the type of Mr. Baines. The wealthiest and most respectable man in Nasik is handcuffed and cast into prison on a palpably false charge at the instance of a petty rival. And this is law and justice! and this is how English dominion is endeared to the people of the country. The fact would be incredible of any magistrate, but we can recollect that the Magistrate is the same Mr. Baines who sentenced a poor wretch to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing the Collector's chicken. We feel certain that an official inquiry will be made into the conduct of the Magistrate, and that the High Court will use its authority to relieve him of powers which he has been found competent to abuse."

WE understand that, on the proposal of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the employment of Dr. Waagen for three years to examine and describe for publication the fossiliferous groups of the Indian Salt Range.

THE adoption by the Government of India of Thiers' self-acting ventilator to be used on boardships conveying coolies from India to the colonies has been postponed pending the result of reports as to its working. Meanwhile the Secretary of State for the Colonies has also directed the surgeons in the coolie emigration service to report on the necessity or desirability of further ventilation on board emigrant ships, and has asked the Admiralty and private shipowners to supply him with any information at their disposal as to the working of the ventilator in question.

EPIDEMIC cholera is officially reported by the Governor of Ceylon to have ceased in the island. Since the great outbreak in the Northern Province of the island in 1877, the disease has continued to show itself in different districts, but has never spread to any serious extent and for some time it has been gradually dying out.

MR. MAURICE DEDY, a distinguished member of the Hungarian Geographical Society and Vice President of the Hungarian Alpine Club, is about to visit the Himalayas for the purpose of scientific research.

THE Secretary of State has officially notified his assent to the following Acts lately passed in India:—Act No. XVI. of 1878, an Act to amend Act No. IX. of 1878 for the better control of publications in Oriental languages. Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 and to continue the same as so amended. Bill to remove doubts as to the time when certain portions of the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment and Continuance Act 1878 were intended to come into force.

THE report on the administration of the Salt Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1877-78, with the local Government's orders thereon, has been laid before the Secretary of State. The quantity of salt imported and manufactured during the year shows a considerable falling off as compared with 1876-77, but there was an increase of 375,340 maunds in the quantities cleared for consumption, due, it is believed, to the high prices which prevailed during the year in consequence of the famine in Southern India. The most needed increase was in Behar where it seems the average consumption rose to upwards of 10 lbs. per head, or to nearly the same standard as that of Bengal generally. The year's receipts amounted to Rs. 2,64,55,073, being an increase of Rs. 7,64,417. The chowanah system, the arrangements for the restriction of which took effect from the 1st April 1877, seems to have worked satisfactorily so far, and the reports show that the Revenue Board do not apprehend that the reduction made in the protected area has injured the revenue, or given any impetus to illicit dealings in salt in any of the districts concerned. These changes, however, have not existed long enough to enable a definite conclusion to be formed as to their effects.

THE *Pioneer*:—The concession given by the Burmese Government to Dr. Clement Williams, for making a railway southward from Mandalay, is a sign that should be welcomed both by Government and the public generally. It seems to mean that the Burmese Government is throwing aside its old distrust and sullen love of isolation; that Upper Burma before very long will be frankly opened to English enterprise.

THE following telegram from Tashkend, dated January 13, has been received at the London office of the *New York Herald*:—"The invitation to come to Tashkend forwarded by General Kaufmann to the Amir can reach the latter only, on the 18th. The Amir, therefore, can arrive here only on February 5. He is preceded by nine elephants and 2,000 horses, carrying women, treasure, and baggage. He receives daily reports from his son Yakub, on whom, according to reports received from a credible source, English gold is beginning to exercise an influence. It is probable that Yakub will soon usurp the throne of his father. In his letter to the English Generals, on quitting Kabul, the Amir stated that he had left Yakub only $900,000."

MR. H. M. BELLEW, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjaub, has in the press a work entitled "Afghanistan and the Afghans," being a brief review of the history of the country and account of its people with special reference to the present crisis and war with the Amir Shere Ali.

COLONEL KNOLLYS, of the 93rd Highlanders is writing a history of the present Afghan War.

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes that the commencement of the execution of railway connection with Central Asia may be, owing to the political troubles in the East and the Afghanistan war, shortly expected. The line is to pass from Orenburg, by Karo-Turgai, through the Kara-Kam steppe, and to have a length of 900 versts. The ground offers no difficulties, as, with the exception of the Ural, over which a bridge 1,500 feet in length is to lead, viaducts will be sufficient for the other rivers. This correspondent dwells also on the necessity of the line in consequence of the rapid progress of Russian civilization in Turkestan.

THE following are, says the *Standard*, extracts from a private letter, written by a most distinguished officer serving with General Roberts's column. It is dated Peiwar, December 12. He says:—"There can be no doubt but that we have committed one great mistake in the present campaign. If the column with which I am serving had been some two thousand men stronger than it is, General Roberts could, with the greatest ease, have been at Kabul to-day, and the war would have been virtually at an end. When, on the 9th instant, he reached the top of the Shuturgardan Pass, there was literally nothing to stop his going on at once through the Logur Valley, and reaching the capital of Afghanistan by three or four easy marches. But his force was not strong enough to justify his doing so. He would have left no reserve behind. Moreover, he had received the most positive instructions not to move further to the northwest than he did. But it was very galling to him, and to those who have fought with him, to look from the Kotal at the easy road which would have led them in three days or so to the crowning victory of the war. It is only fair to General Roberts to say that from the first he anticipated and fully expected the result of his march, exactly as it has turned out. He has all along urged more men being sent him. He wanted a couple of brigades of infantry and a strong brigade of cavalry being added to his force. With the latter it was his intention to have made a dash for Kabul, leaving the infantry to follow as a sort of first reserve; with a second reserve he would have halted where we are now—at Peiwar. But in India soldiers propose and civilians dispose, so far as military manœuvres are concerned. We are all fighting as it were with a log round our necks. That log is the perpetual interference of the Viceroy and his Council with things which they cannot understand half so well as those who are the real movers of the pieces on the chess-board. What a blessing it would have been to the army if the telegraph between Peshawur and the front, and now between Calcutta and Peshawur, could be destroyed. It would leave the work that is to be done in the hands of soldiers, and take it from those who are called the military advisers of the Viceroy; and it would, I firmly believe—and our prisoners say the same—have caused the British flag to be now waving over the citadel of Kabul."

ONCE more the whole situation in Kashgar seems to be getting almost unmanageable. If Russian reports are deserving of credit (which is doubtful) the Chinese are unable to keep order in the province they have reconquered; their troops are unpaid and starving; and the population is rising against their rule in various directions. It is scarcely probable that after having exerted themselves to such an extent to reconquer Kashgar they will give up their regained possession without a severe struggle, or that the claim on Kuldja will be abandoned when they are to so great a degree dependent upon that rich district for supplies. But the more difficulties they encounter in reorganizing Kashgar itself the less likelihood will there be that any direct attack can be made upon the Russian position. The attempt to enter into negotiations with the Russian commandant of Fort Vernoe certainly does not look like an immediate intention to push matters to extremity; and the internal condition of China is still such that any grave defeat might entail serious danger. The opinion of observers close at hand appears to be unfavourable to Chinese prospects, and deprecates any closer connection between England and China; but it should be remembered that the disruption of the empire has been often predicted, and yet China is certainly stronger now than she was even ten years ago. A good understanding between the two countries ought to be fostered as far as possible, whether the Chinese look upon us as barbarians or not; and this may be brought about by the mere force of events as well as by the Cefoo Convention.

MR. RUSKIN has resigned the Oxford Slade Professorship. His successor is to be elected this month.

THE French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour on Mr. Martin J. Sutton, managing partner of the firm of Sutton and Sons, Reading, as a special recognition of the merits of the exhibits of that firm at the Paris Exhibition, and of the services thereby rendered to horticulture and agriculture.

THE *Celestial Empire* says:—Edward Fisher, a general storekeeper at No. 3, Hing Lung street, Hongkong, in whose house the recent great fire originated, has been apprehended on a charge of arson and attempting to defraud an insurance company. His goods were insured for dlrs. 5,000.

MR. R. N. PHILIPS, M.P., presided on Jan. 15 at a banquet at the Manchester Reform Club when a presentation was made to Mr. Henry Dunckley ("Verax"), editor of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*. The movement originated in the Manchester Reform Club, and £700 was raised as a recognition of Mr. Dunckley's great services to his party, each subscription being limited to one guinea. The presentation took the form of a library of about 300 volumes, with a service of plate.

IT will make some middle aged people feel very old to hear that the Princess Royal who was born within their remembrance, is on the point of becoming a grandmother. Her daughter, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, is expecting her confinement next month; so that if all goes well, Her Majesty the Queen will be a great grandmother before she is sixty. Up to this time no Queen of England has ever lived to see her great grandchildren; but her Majesty may now reasonably hope to be a great-great-grand-mother and to see her grandchildren's grand children.

AN Austro-Hungarian expedition, consisting of Count Bela Szechenyi and two scientific coadjutors, has started for Central Asia, the Kuen Lun, and Thibet, which they propose to reach by way of the great Yang-tse kiang river. The Count, accompanied by Baron Schenk, the German charge d'affaires, had an interview with the members of the Board of the Tsungli Yamen, at Pecking, about the beginning of October last, in the course of which he expounded his plans to the apparent satisfaction of the board. Prince Kung particularly is said to have been pleased with the Count, and has since furnished him with letters of recommendation to the Chinese Resident at Lhassa and other officials. It is time for English explorers to look to their spurs; for though Africa and the Arctic regions are facile scenes of conquest to them, something more powerful than glaciers and snow-capped mountains appears to keep them out of Central Asia, and the field is left undisputed to the Bela Szechenyis, the Prejevalskys, and a whole army of minor Russian travellers.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S admirers will rejoice in the reflection that, according to the laws of hereditary longevity, he has still many years of life to look forward to. His father lived to be eighty-two, and his grandfather, Benjamin Disraeli, to be eighty-six. His mother was only seventy-one when she died; but his father's grandmother, Mrs. Seybrout, lived to the age of ninety. If Mr. Beresford-Hope had known that Isaac Disraeli was the son of a Dutch Jew he might effectively have retorted Lord Beaconsfield's sneering allusion to the 'Batavian grace' inherent in Dutch blood. Lord Beaconsfield's grandfather, on the mother's side, was living in Billiter-square, two doors from Cardinal Manning's father, when his daughter married Isaac Disraeli on 10th February 1802, and the marriage of 'Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of the Adelphi to Miss Basevi of Billiter-square, is duly recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the period. Mrs. Disraeli's brother, George Basevi, made a fortune on the Stock Exchange, and spent his later life at Brighton, where he lived in Brunswick-square, and was known as an active magistrate. His two sons were both men of some note; George Basevi was the architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and was cut off in the prime of life by a fall from the roof of Ely Cathedral during his professional visit of inspection. His elder brother, Nathaniel Basevi, was for many years a conveyancer in large practice at Lincoln's Inn, and his cousin, young Benjamin Disraeli, was for some time a pupil in his chambers. Nathaniel Basevi died at Torquay in 1869, at the age of seventy-seven. He had no issue, but his brother George's children will be hereafter Lord Beaconsfield's next of kin.

LORD CHELMSFORD, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in South Africa, who is now on the Zulu border, at the head of 14,000 men, has issued a pamphlet on the organization and strategy of the Zulu army, which contains much information on the subject. The compiler of the pamphlet puts the actual fighting strength of the Zulus at a little over 40,000 men. The figures would have been considerably larger if he had included seven regiments of men over 60 years; but these he omits on the ground that they are necessarily inefficient for warlike purposes. It appears that the entire male population of Zululand passes through the army. From time to time all youths who have reached 14 or 15 years of age are formed into regiments, and placed in a military camp or kraal. Subsequently regiments of older men are mixed with these young soldiers, in order to give them the benefit of their experience. No soldier is allowed to marry till he is forty, and the married soldiers so formed into separate regiments. Out of 33 regiments, 18 consist of married, and 15 of unmarried, soldiers. The former are distinguished by their shaven heads, on which only a circlet of hair is allowed to grow, while the unmarried regiments are expected to wear their hair in the ordinary manner. The rate of mortality in the army is very great. The pamphlet contains much information concerning the order in which the Zulus march, their mode of crossing rivers, and the tactics which regulate their movements in the field; but the compiler admits that the use of firearms may lead to occasional important modifications of their system of warfare. The names of all the corps are given, together with their numerical strength, distinctive regimental marks, and the names of the kraals at which they are stationed. Completeness is given to this information by a very carefully prepared map of Zululand and of the frontier districts.

THE Hongkong papers comment in indignant terms upon the inhospitable action of the Spanish authorities in regard to a steamer which put in to Manila in distress under the following circumstances:—"The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Gunga left Hongkong for Cooktown and other Australian ports on the 20th May last, and on her way down the China Sea struck on a reef off the Cagayan Islands near the southwest extremity of Negros. To get the steamer off a quantity of coal and cargo had to be thrown overboard, and she then steered for Manila to lay in a fresh supply of coal. On her arrival her manifest was demanded by the Customs' authorities, though the captain, a stranger to the port, told them it had been lost in the confusion attending the vessel's grounding. The captain, however, made out one in the best of his ability, but forgot to include thirty two cases of opium and some bales of silk stowed in the cabins. These were discovered by the Spanish Customs' officials, seized, and confiscated in spite of the joint protest of the captain and the British Consul in Manila. Further, a fine of $6,400 was imposed upon the owners, for which the agents, Messrs. Peele, Hubbell & Co., were obliged to give a bond before the steamer was allowed to clear out of Manila. The agents appealed against this decision of the Customs to the "Direccion General de Hacienda," but the appeal has been dismissed, and the decision confirmed. Certainly it seems a hard case, and the decision a perverse ly unjust one, even for Spanish authorities. Here is a vessel, with no idea of going into Manila, obliged to put into that port in distress for assistance, fleeced and robbed by a civilized power in a manner worthy only of the worst savages in the South Seas. It is not pretended that any attempt was made to land any of the opium in Manila. The whole of it was intended for Australian ports, and it was discovered at the last moment just as the steamer was leaving Manila for her destination."

THE *Colonial Empire*:—At the present time there are altogether twenty-one men-of-war being built for the English navy, either in Government or private yards; the vessels ranging in size from the Ajax and Agamemnon, each of 8,492 tons displacement, to the little Insolent, of 253 tons. Of the twenty-one ships, four are ironclads, one is an unarmoured corvette, four are sloops, two are gun-vessels, eight are gun-boats, and two are sailing brigs. The four ironclads are the Ajax, Agamemnon, Orion, and Polyphemus, the first-named two being sister-ships, each of 8,492 tons displacement, protected by armour-plates 18 inches thick, and designed to carry each four 38-ton guns in two turrets. Although some 600 tons smaller, they are, therefore, in many respects similar vessels to the Thunderer and Devastation. The Orion is a smaller ship of 4,720 tons displacement only, and was purchased by the Admiralty, after it had been begun for the Turkish Government; while the Polyphemus is a vessel of altogether novel design, described as an armour-plated torpedo-ram of 2,640 tons displacement. The unarmoured corvette is the Constance, of 2,383 tons. The two gun-vessels are the Swift and Linnet, each of 770 tons. The four sloops are the Dotterel, Miranda, Phœnix, and Kingfisher, each of 1,124 tons. The eight gunboats are the Cockchafer, Espion, and Bullfrog, each of 455 tons; the Bouncer, a steel vessel, of 257 tons; the Tickler, Gadfly, and Griper, each of 254 tons; and the Insolent, of 253 tons. And, finally, the two sailing brigs are the Nautilus and Pilot, each of 501 tons. In addition to the above vessels, the Majestic and Conqueror—two armour-plated turret ships—are to be immediately begun; while the Dreadnought, Inflexible, Neptune, Superb, Nelson, and Northampton—all powerful ironclads—are being prepared for sea.

THE last number of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* contains an interesting account of an investigation into the merits of the magazine or repeating rifle recently made by a French committee, whose report, it may be noted, has led to the adoption of a repeating weapon as the armament of the sailors of the French navy. The committee was directed to ascertain that the rifles submitted were in no way inferior in flatness of trajectory and accuracy to the Gras rifle, the weapon of the army; to determine what the practical rate of firing would be with each rifle in the hands of ordinary seamen and marines; to make sure that the rifles were in every way safe when charged, and were not liable to be rendered useless by the wear and tear of service, by rust, or by dust. Three rifles were examined by the committee: the Hotchkiss, an American invention; the Krag, a Swedish arm; and the Kropatschek, a weapon designed by an Austrian officer. After a long series of experiments, the committee reported that, comparing the rapidity of fire of the three types when used as magazine rifles with that obtained when used as ordinary breechloaders, the ratio of the Hotchkiss and Kropatschek is as two to one, with the Krag as three to two; that the weapons are perfectly safe, and that the adoption of a repeating rifle in the navy would be decidedly advantageous. Of the three rifles submitted, the committee further found that the Kropatschek is, on the whole, best adapted for use in the French navy; as, although somewhat more complicated in its construction than the Hotchkiss, it worked perfectly during the trials, while its magazine, being longer, holds a greater number of cartridges. That the trials made were exhaustive may be gathered from the statement that during the experiments 1,000 rounds of blank and over 2,000 rounds of ball cartridge were fired from each rifle.

THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Fair Play" seems to think that what he says must be unanswerable; but I, for one, entirely disagree with his assertions, and am as far from being convinced by his arguments as ever.

Seventy-five lakhs is the sum stated by the Sub-Committee of the Chamber as a fair valuation of property which, if placed upon the market for open sale, would not probably realise one half; but what I think even more monstrous is that, as these foreshore properties only bring in about 2½ per cent. on the 75 lakhs, it is proposed to increase the required interest to 4 per cent. by extracting from the trade, when trade is in a most depressed condition, an extra lakh of rupees per annum, and this, says Mr. Kittredge, is not an additional burden, but an equitable adjustment!

It is an absolute evasion of facts to insinuate, as "Fair Play" does, that Messrs. Graham and Messrs. Peel, Cassels are the only firms who profit by the rates now charged on these private bandars; it is the general body of the community that uses them, and which will be mulcted in the increased taxation on their goods, and in any case these private companies act as a check on the Port Trust.

Indeed, I cannot understand how the Chamber of Commerce can be led by Mr. Kittredge's plausible but unsound arguments. He pleads for a new and more powerful Port Trust, or, in other words, for a monopoly, on the board of which he (Mr. Kittredge) will doubtless occupy a prominent position; but, may I ask, in whose interest?

Mr. Kittredge is, I think, no longer a merchant, and therefore took upon him more as a Government advocate; and I say that when the monopoly is completed and all competition crushed, there is no guarantee that the new Port Trust should not exact what rates and fees they please, and the mercantile community will be compelled to pay them.

"Fair Play" says the mercantile interests will be "powerfully represented on the new board. I should like to know how he makes this out, for I think that Government interests will be still more powerfully represented, and we all know what it is to contend with or to oppose Government proposals and Government obstructiveness in this country.

W. G.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 1.

WHEN those mysterious persons called "your own" are at their wit's end to know what to write about, the weather and the crops generally come in for mention in an opening paragraph. As to the former, it is at present all that could be desired; and the only thing that vexes one is that, reasoning from analogy, there is little chance of its continuing so very much longer. The past harvest has not been a plentiful one in this district and the cold-season crops to which the people were looking forward with feelings of mingled hope and fear do not promise to be a success. Prices are quite as high as they were last year, and it does not need much of the spirit of prophecy to enable one to foretell what must necessarily be the state of the poor ere the 'Garden of India' in 1879 pours her full treasures into the lap of the wretched and well-nigh disheartened tiller of the soil.

However, we have reason to be thankful for our small mercies, as we are really not so badly off as some of our neighbours in an adjoining collectorate. Here the ryots have less cause for grumbling than in other places. Our worthy Collector, whatever else he may or may not be, deserves all praise for the forbearing manner in which, he has given his subordinates orders to treat the ryots in the matter of the levy of the Licence-Tax—a tax, by the way, fair enough in itself, but *absolutely iniquitous* when the style of assessment and collection in the Kaira Zilla is considered. Here the spirit of the Act and the intention discernible therein is faithfully carried out, and the poor cultivators are not distressed and harassed to any great extent. Those who are fairly liable regard it as their *nuseeb* and pay accordingly, and if the crops of one season have failed, they can still nourish the hope of better days to come. They may perhaps be unable to exercise their wisdom and goodness of evidence in his having denied them that for which they had laboured, but they are still capable of appreciating the kindness and justice of man in refraining from imposing on them burdens which it was never intended they should bear. Comparisons are proverbial for their odiousness, but in matters of such importance they must be made, and I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Sheppard has earned for himself anything but the benedictions of those whose fate is in his hands. It is said that about two-thirds of the cultivators in his district have been taxed, and that there is a widespread discontentment in consequence. The visitations of the Almighty have been deepened and intensified by the incompetence of man, and the tales of hardship inflicted, and injustice done, are such that, if you only heard a tenth of them, you would, I am sure, let Mr. Shankar Pandurang retire into his well-merited obscurity in the Deccan, and taking the people of Kaira as your clients, proceed to say a word in their behalf.

A farmer owns a buffalo, but is too poor to allow his children to use the ghee which she produces. He may have borrowed the money to pay for her from a Wania on the express condition that the ghee be carried to his shop and there entered to his credit till the whole debt, capital, and interest be wiped out. He does this and lo! he is a trader, and as such has to pay Rs. 5. In order to be able to pay their rents the ryots have to sell their grain, even if their families should starve, therefore they are traders within the meaning of the Act, and as such must pay. A family is unable to use all the tobacco grown on a few roods or acres of land, and it has to be sold to pay rent, interest, and the hundred and one other demands that must be met; the man is therefore a trader, and for him there is no mercy. A greedy manufacturer, with the powers of a collector, and a gaol at his command, is at hand, and he must pay first and appeal afterwards if he see fit. Really, Sir, such treatment is monstrous, and the sooner it be put an end to the better. Zeal in any official is praiseworthy when properly exercised, but in this case the precise object in view is not very apparent. Some say that a Revenue Commissioner-ship would not be unacceptable, and that Mr. Sheppard's claims might be strengthened in high places if he could succeed in filling the coffers of a hungry Government, even though it should lead to his grinding the faces of the poor. I can hardly believe this, and I would remind the Collector that the lasting good-will of a happy and contented population is far better worth striving for than the temporary plaudits of a peripatetic Governor.

It is a dangerous thing to remonstrate with the editor of a newspaper in the pages of his own journal, but still I cannot help remarking that you have lately been saying rather hard things against the Director of Public Instruction, and the acting Inspector in Mr. Chatfield may defend himself in whatever way he pleases, and, as to Mr. Giles, I have no hesitation in affirming that, in the conduct of the duties of his office, he has given no occasion for the extremely unfair insinuation that his appointment has brought disgrace upon the Director. If he has had the good fortune to step over the heads of his seniors, I presume he is not to be blamed for that. As to his fitness for the work, I fear you have been sadly misinformed. Mr. Giles is popular in the division, and discharges his duties to the satisfaction of Government, and therefore it is to be hoped that the next time you have occasion to refer to his appointment with disapprobation, you will have the goodness to state wherein he has failed, and mention a few facts to show that he is responsible for the state of the high schools of which you complain.

There is some danger of your leading Mr. Jacob to believe that his name is entitled to a place in the next edition of the *Book of Martyrs*. He doubtless looked for his reward to the appointment, but he must recollect that if we all got what we think our talents fit us for, and what we think we have a right to, we should all be at the tops of our respective trees, with our hopes all realized and our faith merged in full fruition—a state of things which would seem to justify the speedy approach of the millennium. Mr. Giles is right when he says that stupid boys should be discouraged from learning English; and if you had the slightest experience of the utter hopelessness of trying to knock knowledge into the head of a native dunce, you would applaud the statement as a wise and sensible one. If the schools were full of boys like Mr. Jacob would soon be able to show better results, and we should have fewer of those pumptious individuals who, laying claim to be considered educated native gentlemen, have not the manners of a beggarman, and know as much about English as the man in the moon and are in the most blissful ignorance even of their own vernacular. Kindly excuse my differing from you. If everybody accepted your teaching and asked no questions for conscience sake, you might, in process of time, be setting up as a rival of Leo. XIII., and Bombay would then become *prima in Indis!*

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	
Overture	Fra Diavolo ..... Auber.
Aria	Xenrilla ..... Marliani.
Waltz	Violettes ..... Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Bon Jour ..... Zikoff.
Galop	Hit and Miss ..... Hervo.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of January 1878:—

No.	41526 anna	¼	Rs.	10	No.	52625 anna	1 Rs. 10
"	58253 anna	¼	"	10	"	39373 anna	1¼ " 10
"	78662 anna	¾	"	10	"	33639 anna	1½ " 10
"	66869 anna	¾	"	10	"	17555 annas	2 " 10
"	73342 anna	¾	"	10	"	17556 annas	2 " 10
"	145883 anna	1	"	10	"	19996 annas	2 " 10
"	118461 anna	1	"	10	"	1739 annas	3 " 10
"	119504 anna	1	"	10			

SERVICE OF SONG.—This evening a service of song will be held on board the ship Knight Companion, to commence at 7-30.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Hurcy Pandoobs, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of criminally misappropriating a quantity of gold valued at Rs. 18, belonging to Ruina, woman, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED FOR ABANDONING AN INFANT.—A Hindoo woman, who was charged this day with committing murder by wilfully causing the death of her new-born child, was formally committed on Tuesday last by Mr. Nana Morojee to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court charged with abandoning her child.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF A SUIT.—At the High Court on Tuesday last, before Sir Charles Sargent, a consent decree was taken in amicable settlement of the suit brought by Madhowjee Dhurumsey against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and others. Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate General for Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey; and Mr. Farran for Merwanjee Framjee Mudsey and Co., the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. By consent of the parties, his Lordship passed a decree to the following effect:—The plaintiff undertaking not to bring a fresh suit on the same cause of action, it is decreed that Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy do hand over forthwith to defendant Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey or his attorney the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount of the cheque sent to them by him, and that defendant Cassumbhoy do hand over at once to Merwanjee Framjee and Co. the cheque for Rs. 20,000 upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; and that Merwanjee Framjee and Co. do pay to the plaintiff and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank their respective costs of this suit from the proceeds of the cheque, and do forthwith distribute the balance after such payments amongst their creditors who are parties to the agreement of 31st October 1875 according to the terms thereof, and let the intended motion in respect of Rs. 5,500 be withdrawn by defendant Cassumbhoy; and it is further agreed that defendants Cassumbhoy and Merwanjee Framjee and Co. do bear their respective costs of this suit; and that the order for appointment of receiver be discharged.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th January 1879 was 88,325 maunds, and in money Rs. 30,831. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 25th Jan. 1879.	Week ending 26th Jan. 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 1,293	Mds 33,845	...	Mds 32,552
Amount	Rs. 698	Rs. 23,849	...	Rs. 23,151
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,24,794	Mds 1,40,422	...	Mds 15,629
Amount	Rs. 44,068	Rs. 45,477	...	Rs. 1,409
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds. 19,696	Mds 21,288	...	Mds 1,592
Amount	Rs. 10,656	Rs. 9,469	Rs. 1,187	...
OPIUM—				
Weight	...	Mds. 882	...	Mds 882
Amount	...	Rs. 2,230	...	Rs. 2,230
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 2,592	Mds 5,516	...	Mds 2,924
Amount	Rs. 2,216	Rs. 5,638	...	Rs. 3,422
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 17,842	Mds 32,475	...	Mds 14,633
Amount	Rs. 5,327	Rs. 7,719	...	Rs. 2,392
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds. 6,285	Mds. 9,599	...	Mds. 3,307
Amount	Rs. 1,618	Rs. 2,908	...	Rs. 1,290
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds. 7,587	Mds. 11,241	...	Mds. 3,654
Amount	Rs. 5,072	Rs. 6,526	...	Rs. 1,454
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 93,478	Mds 1,06,630	...	Mds 13,152
Amount	Rs. 37,299	Rs. 33,969	Rs. 3,330	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 2,73,567	Mds 3,61,899	...	Mds 88,325
Amount	Rs. 1,06,954	Rs. 1,37,785	...	Rs. 30,831

A WARNING to romantic young ladies who fall in love with "distinguished foreigners" is afforded by a case which is just now the talk of the fashionable world in Paris. It appears that a few days ago the French police received notice from the Austrian authorities that a young lady belonging to one of the highest families in Hungary had run away with a gentleman, and the couple were believed to be living in Paris. The police here were not long in finding them out. They had taken an apartment in an hotel in the St. Honore Quarter, and the gentleman had given his name as that of the Baron Johan de Wirst. On examination it turned out that the distinguished visitor was only the *valet de chambre* of a Count living in the neighbourhood of the chateau inhabited by the young lady's parents near Pesth. He had written a number of love letters to her representing himself to be an Austrian nob

Grand Master, were assembling in the Council Chambers and here, on the arrival of Sindhia, the procession was marshalled as follows :—

Two Spears.	Two Spears.
Two Maces.	Two Maces.

The Marshal of the Procession, Mr. Prowden, Under-Secretary to the Foreign Department, and Mr. A. C. Lyall, the Secretary of the Order.

COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER.

Mr. A. M. Monteath, C.S.I.	The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. R. Thompson, C.S.I.	The Hon. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., D.C.L.
Sir S. C. Bayley, C.S.I.	The Hon. W. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., C.I.E	Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.
Major General P. S. Lumsden, C.B., C.S.I.	Mr. R. B. Chapman, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.	Mr. G. H. Barlow, C.S.I.
Nawab Syad Asghar Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General M. K. Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I.
Maharajah Sir Jaiprakash Sing Bahadur, K.C.S.I.	Maharajah Sir Jai Mangal Sing Bahadur, K.C.S.I.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER.

Officer bearing the Banner of His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SINDHIA OF GWALIOR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Two attendants.	Two attendants.

Then came the Grand Master, accompanied by His Excellency's personal staff in the following order :—

Captain the Lord W. Beresford,	Captain Liddell, Colonel Pomeroy Colley,
Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B.	C.B., C.M.G.

Officer bearing His Excellency's Banner.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GRAND MASTER.

Two Pages.

Captain Rose.	Captain Muir.
Dr. Barnet.	Colonel Walton.
Major Jackson.	Captain Herbert.
Resaldar Major Khanan Khan Bahadur.	Mr. D. Panioty.
An Officer.	An Officer.
An Officer.	An Officer.

As the procession approached the Banqueting Hall the guard-of-honour saluted, and the Band played the National Anthem, which was continued till the *cortege* reached the Throne Room. Here each member of the Order moved off to right and left, opposite their allotted seats and bowed to the Grand Master *en* His Excellency passed to the dais. The Viceroy's personal staff also diverged right and left, taking up the various positions assigned to them on either side of the Throne. The Viceroy's Banner was held aloft at the rear right of the dais, the Marshal of Ceremonies on the left, while the pages in white wigs and cavalier costume took up their positions right and left, a little in rear of the dais. All these arrangements completed, the Secretary of the Order, at the request of the Grand Master, proceeded to call the roll of those summoned to attend the Chapter, each member of the Order bowing to the Grand Master, as his name was called, and then taking his seat. The Secretary then advanced, and declared the Chapter open, explaining that the business before it was "the investiture of the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as a Knight Grand Commander ; of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C.S.I., C.I.E, and Stewart Colvin Bayley, Esq., C.S.I., as Knights Commanders under the Sovereign's grants."

The ceremony of investiture was then proceeded with. The Secretary having delivered to the Grand Master the Sovereign's grant of the dignity of Knight Grand Commander, the Secretary of the Order, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and two junior Knights Commanders withdrew from the Chapter, bowing profusely and retreating backwards as they did so in order to conduct Sir John Strachey into the presence of the Grand Master. A procession was then formed in the Council Chamber and proceeded to the Chapter in the following order.

Spears.
Maces.

Under-Secretary of Foreign Department, bearing the insignia of the Order.
The two Junior Knights Commanders present.
Officers bearing the furled banner of the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey.

THE HON. SIR J. STRACHEY.

Two Pages.

On their arrival at the Chapter Room, Sir John Strachey with the two Knights Commanders advanced to within a few paces from the dais, and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department having placed the insignia on the table, and the Secretary having received from the Grand Master and read the Sovereign's grant in favour of Sir John Strachey, the latter was conducted to the table, and the Junior Knight Commander receiving the Ribbon and Badge from the Secretary decorated Sir John Strachey therewith. Sir John Strachey was then robed with the mantle of the Order and conducted into the presence of the Grand Master, who, after some further ceremonies, proceeded to invest him with the Collar, saying :—

"In the name of the Queen and Empress of India, and by Her Majesty's command, I hereby invest you with the Honorable Insignia of the Star of India, of which Most Exalted Order Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you a Knight Grand Commander."

A salute of 15 guns was then fired, and the newly invested Knight made his reverence to the Grand Master [who throughout the ceremony remained sitting], and retired. Sir John Strachey's Standard Bearer then unfurled the standard, the guard-of-honor presented arms, and Mr. Lyall in loud and sonorous tones proclaimed the full titles of Sir John. The investiture of the Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Steuart Bayley was conducted with somewhat similar ceremonies, and the official programme carried out to the letter. What boots it to say that the Secretary of the Order, thoroughly *au fait* in the official etiquette of the proceedings, was enabled to give hints to others not equally well informed ; or how would it even boot to tell how the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department showed himself highly accomplished in the art of gracefully bowing before the Grand Master, and as gracefully retiring backwards, as he did so, the regulation number of paces. Suffice it to say that the ceremonial was successfully gone through, and that the procession being remarshalled in reverse order, and radiant with banners and satins and star-bespangled sky-blue mantles, supported behind by the much-admired, picturesquely dressed little gentlemen who acted as pages, solemnly wended its way to the strains of martial music back to the Council Chamber. Thus ended a brilliant State ceremony which was in every respect admirably conducted.

In the evening the Viceroy gave a State banquet, to which over 70 guests were invited. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Fred. Haines, Richard Garth, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Judges of the High Court, the Members of the Supreme and Legislative Councils, and many high officials and gentlemen were present. His Excellency in proposing the toast of the Queen referred in very feeling terms to the recent bereavement and to the noble character and high accomplishments of the late grand Duchess of Hesse.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA TRADES DINNER.

SIR RICHARD GARTH, in replying to the toast—"The Bench, the Bar and the legal profession," said :—On the part of the Judges I desire to thank you very heartily for the honour which you have done us. Our friend, Mr. Caithness has paid the profession a good many compliments in proposing this toast ; but he certainly has not a whit over-estimated the comfort and confidence which results to a people from a faithful administration of justice. I believe that there is no greater blessing to a country, any country, but especially to a country like *this*, where corruption and venality once raged rampant, than a free and independent Bar, and a fearless, upright, and conscientious Bench of Judges. It is a great pleasure to me on behalf of the Judiciary, to be able to say that we come before you this evening under far more favourable auspices than we did this time last year. I believe we have little to complain of. I know we have much to be thankful for. Through the good offices of my hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor (whom I once again beg to thank for the courtesy and consideration which we invariably receive at his hands,) reforms to which I alluded last year as being urgently required, are now either already effected, or are in a fair way to being carried out. Our permanent staff of moonsiffs has received a large accession of strength. Our court-houses in the Mofussil, which have been a disgrace to the country, are in course of reconstruction upon a far better principle than heretofore, and ere long we hope to see improved appellate courts (which for years past have been the great desideratum in Bengal) established upon such a footing as to deserve the confidence of the suitor, and to relieve the High Court of a mass of insignificant cases which now impede the course of more important business, and last, but by no means least, of these must be of comparatively little, but the mighty current of codification, which threatened last year to overwhelm us with the violence and variety of its current, has now, through the wise moderation of our rulers, subsided into a comparatively placid stream, confined, we trust, within reasonable bounds, and at any rate sufficiently slow and clear to reveal to us from time to time its true depth and character, and to enable our lawgivers to stay its course, if they find it at all likely to prove dangerous or unwholesome. And now, before I sit down, let me say, if you please, a few words about the rumour alluded to by Mr. Caithness to the effect that Barrister Judges are on the eve of expulsion from the High Court. You may hardly imagine, gentlemen, that to some of us this news is rather alarming ; and if there is any truth in it, I only hope that my hon'ble friends in the Council will bear in mind that the Chief Justice has a large family, and would take it as a favour to be provided with a handsome retiring pension. But I can assure, Mr. Caithness as well as the rest of this company that if the Government have any such murderous designs against the Barrister Judges, they have kept their secret remarkably well. We have not heard a whisper of the kind in the High Court, and I suspect that any such rumour must be the work of an enemy—*not of the High Court, or of the Barrister Judges*, but of *the Government*. I believe that they could do no more unwise or impolitic thing at the present time than to disever any one of the elements which now go to compose the High Courts. I am satisfied that the High Court could no more do its work properly, or perform itsivaried functions efficiently, without its Barrister Judges, than it could without its Civilian Judges. Each element of the Court has its own uses, its own peculiar training, its own qualifications ; and while I speak of Barristers and Civilians as forming the main strength of the Court, I am very glad to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the valuable assistance which we so constantly derive from the Native element in the Court our colleague, Mr. Justice Mitter. I think it extremely probable that what has really given rise to the rumour alluded to by Mr. Caithness is the notion, which undoubtedly prevails, rightly or wrongly, that there is some intention of abolishing, either wholly or in part, the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. But if reform is meditated even in this direction, I would take leave to express an earnest hope that it may not be undertaken without grave and mature consideration. I feel sure (so far as any one can be sure of anything which does not depend on oneself) that no steps will be taken to abolish a jurisdiction which under the name of the Supreme Court, or of the High Court, has now assisted in this great city for upwards of a century, without consulting, not only the Judges of the High Court itself, but also taking the sense of the commercial community in Calcutta, who for the most part constitute the suitors of the Original Side, and of whom you, gentlemen, who have been kind enough to entertain us so sumptuously here this evening, form so important a section. I sincerely trust that the Judges will always continue to deserve in the future your good opinion and confidence, and I beg again to thank in conclusion, for the compliment which you have paid them.

THE NURSES AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE nursing scheme in the General Hospital is said on what authority we don't know, to have proved a failure. It was introduced about four years ago, during the time of Lord Hobart, and after much speculation and discussion among professional men and the authorities, it was decided that it would be one of those reforms necessary to make our hospitals what they should be—thoroughly effective institutions equipped with appliances and agencies for ministering to the sick. The scheme was fully considered before it was adopted ; it had the hearty sanction and support of the Government, and what cost it might entail was voted to be money well and usefully spent. Care was taken to get the views of Miss Nightingale on the subject of the feasibility of introducing a nursing scheme, based mainly on the English model, into Indian Hospitals, and the conditions that, according to her opinion, would ensure success. Writing on the appointment of a "Lady Superintendent," that excellent authority on the proper working of hospitals, said :—

That the conditions of the appointment are such that we could not undertake to recommend any one even if there were any eligible candidate ready at once, like a bottle on an Apothecary's shelf. A "Lady Superintendent" must not only be fitted for the post, but the *post* must be *fitted* for a "Lady Superintendent."

That the question of accommodation for matron and nurses would require further consideration upon more complete *information* and perhaps also the salaries.

That a beginning should be made in one hospital only (say the European wards of the General Hospital,) and for that only two English trained nurses, as above referred to, would be essential.

That the provision making the Matron and Nursing Department subject to the direct control of the Senior Medical officer is, according to all experience, undesirable, as incompatible with a good organization and likely to lead to failure.

That the Matron should be responsible, that the nurses obey all orders respecting the treatment of the sick, and herself be responsible to the higher civil authority.

The scheme has been tried for the past four years, but it is said, after being weighed in the balance, it is found wanting, and this is due not in the least to the Lady Superintendent, but to its internal defects. The fact seems to be that it has been hampered and trammelled by regulations and conditions that could end only in one direction, that of a failure. From the outset there was a petty quarrel as to the limits of the powers of the Lady Superintendents and those of the hospital authorities. Miss Nightingale's suggestion quoted above, that the provision making the matron and nursing department subject to the direct control of the Senior Medical officer is, according to all experience, undesirable and incompatible with a good organisation, was ignored. This has been one main cause of the alleged failure of the nursing department. Besides, it must be admitted that in some quarters there has been manifested a strong opposition—we could not call it prejudice—against what some think is not a reform but an undesirable innovation in Indian hospitals, and Mrs. Grundy, who is not in the habit of weighing her words in a balance, tells curious tales of how doctors and Lady Superintendents were getting on, of how there was nagging on one side and much natural irritation felt on the other. The fact seems to be that the scheme has not had fair play given to it, and that there was much to damp the zeal and smother the energies of those who had to work it. If the nursing department is really a failure, consistency demands that it should be abolished if it cannot be worked effectively. On account of its inherent defects it is a costly superfluity. No blame is attached to the Lady Superintendents ; they have worked well to make a defective scheme a success, and have struggled against what was, at times unmanly and unworthy opposition.—*Madras Times.*

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